

COPY

377417

RE: CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Tuesday, August 7, 2001

Transcript of hearing in the
above-captioned matter held at the Washington Township
Elementary School, Route 100, Barto, Pennsylvania, on the above
date, commencing at 7:00 p.m., there being present:

FRAN BURNS, EPA
ROY SCHROCK, REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER
PATRICK HIME, UNITEC
NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA, TOXICOLOGIST
ASUQUO EFFIONG, PROJECT OFFICER SUPERVISO
RICHARD MORGAN, PA DEP

BURSNER & ASSOCIATES COURT REPORTING

523 SWEDE STREET
NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA 19401
(610) 279-2711

AR500001

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 FRAN BURNS: Good evening. I'd
3 like to thank everyone for coming this evening. We
4 are going to talk about Crossley Farms Superfund
5 Site. My name is Fran Burns. I'm with the
6 Environmental Protection Agency. Can everybody hear
7 me in the back? All right. Let me stand over here.

8 My name is Fran Burns. I'm with
9 the Environmental Protection Agency. This evening we
10 are going to talk about EPA's proposed method of
11 cleaning up some of the ground water contamination at
12 the Crossley Site.

13 We have been investigating the
14 site for some years now. We have found that there is
15 some ground water contamination and tonight we will
16 hear how we propose to deal with that ground water
17 contamination. This evening you will be hearing
18 mostly from Roy Schrock. He is the EPA project
19 manager. So, he is in charge of the work that takes
20 place at the site. Also with us this evening is
21 Gregg Crystall. He is Roy's supervisor and also from
22 the Environmental Protection Agency. We also have
23 Nancy Rios Jafolla. She's with the Environmental
24 Protection Agency. She's our toxicologist for the

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

1
2 site. She analyzes the risks from the contamination
3 that are found at the site. And we also have two
4 members of the State Department of Environmental
5 Protection Agency, Asuquo Effiong here and Richard
6 Morgan.

7 Are there any elected officials
8 here this evening? Okay. What we would like to do
9 this evening is Roy will spend about 20 minutes
10 describing the problem and what we intend to do with
11 it, after which we will have a question-and-answer
12 period. If you, at any time, have problems hearing,
13 tell us. We can turn off the fans for a short time,
14 although we'd like to keep them on because it is not
15 air conditioned in here.

16 The other thing is during the
17 question and answer, if you could identify yourself
18 if you ask a question. We have a stenographer here
19 tonight to take meeting minutes. And what we will do
20 with your questions is we will make sure that we
21 incorporate your questions into our final decision.

22 Right now we are in the midst of
23 a 30-day public comment period. At the end of that
24 public comment period, we will look at all of the

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

comments, including the things that we hear this evening, and we will incorporate that into the decision, our finalized decision. At this point, we are just proposing a method to clean up the site. Once the public comment period is over, we will make a decision as to what to do. And, again, Roy will explain that in detail. So, if I could turn your attention to Roy, he will take us through the rest of the evening's presentation.

ROY SCHROCK. Okay. Again, if for any reason you can't hear me, start raising your hand and I'll turn off the fans for a little while so we can get through the presentation.

We have been doing a remedial investigation of the Crossley Farm site for several years. They, actually, started back in around '95, and part of the work that we have done has been looking at the ground water in the residential homes. What we have identified is that there are a number of homes that have some sort of ground water contamination related to disposal activities at the site.

This is a figure, basically, of

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

the entire area. We have Huffs Church Road up here, Dale and Dairy Lane going down toward Forgedale Road. A lot of the side roads that come into Dale and Forgedale. At this time, we have 43 homes that have filter systems on them because there has been at least some detectable level of TCE, or another site-related contaminant. Those are protecting the people who are drinking water at contaminated wells. They are going to continue to monitor the homes in this valley every six months so that if there are any additional homes that are already here and that have contamination, we will be able to add filter systems to the existing homes.

We are also looking at an area-wide ground water investigation to identify the overall extent of the contamination. The area-wide contamination begins, basically, at the top of Blackhead Hill, which is a little south from Huffs Church Road, and does extend all the way down to where Dale Road, Forgedale Road intersects going down the valley. So, what we have here is about a two-and-a-half-mile long contaminated ground water. And, at some locations, it can be going down the

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

steep at 200 or 300 feet, but we have such different elevations from the top of the hill to the valley that a lot of it is sinking from the top of the hill and, also, passing down the ground water flow.

The main problem we see at this site, for all the investigation we did, is a ground water contamination problem. We do not have a substantial amount of TCE or any contaminates in the Perkiomen Creek, except for one location which is behind a residential area of a couple homeowners. There is a spring behind their house where the concentration in the spring, actually, would present a risk to any child that might be playing in it, but all the other areas along the creek are, actually, okay for anybody to be going in and they would be protected enough, basically in swimming or wadding kind of activities.

Now, the extent of the problem is really concentrated at this top of the hill. This is where we believe that the drums were originally placed back in the late '60s, early '70s, and that's where the contamination leaked into the bedrock at the top of the hill. These lines show different

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

1 concentrations. The outside line would be a
2 concentration of about ten parts per billion. The
3 drinking water standard for TCE is five parts per
4 billion, but yet this line, actually, still
5 represents the ten part per billion. So, we may have
6 a few other areas even extending around this that may
7 have the problem, but based on the actual well
8 results we have, this is the best description we have
9 of where the ground water contamination is.
10

11 Now, as we get closer to the
12 center of the circle, the concentrations increase.
13 Some of the maps we have in the proposed plan show a
14 contour that has a tenth of a third. That would be a
15 thousand parts per billion, or one part per billion.
16 And a lot of our alternatives that we looked at are
17 focusing on that area that shows the one part per
18 billion. As we still get closer into the center of
19 the top of the hill, the smallest circle, actually,
20 shows a concentration in the hundred thousandths,
21 hundreds of thousandths per part per billion. The
22 highest concentration was, actually, 190,000 parts
23 per billion. The environmental drinking water
24 standard is five. So, there is a very, very high

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

concentration at the top of the hill and that's what I call the hot spot.

What we are planning to do is listed as an alternative in the proposed plan, and I'm going to just focus through my presentation on this alternative, the one we are going to plan and try and get your comments. You can look at the document and look at some of the other alternatives and ask questions about some of the other ideas we may have considered in making this decision.

What we'd like to do is a very limited pump at the top of the hill. Pump means we are putting in extraction wells, putting a pump down in that well, pulling out the contaminated ground water and then treating it on the site. We will probably use an air stripper at the site, which will volatilize out the organic chemicals. Those will be captured in a carbon treatment system, which we can then replace as we go over time.

So, the treatment would be in that hot spot area. This is not going to clean up the entire valley in a very short length of time. What we are looking at is to try and decrease the

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

1
2 concentration in the very highest and hottest spot,
3 and also to look at how that decrease at the top of
4 the hill affects the springs that are coming out down
5 through the valley. So, my real criteria to see if
6 it's working will be decreasing concentrations at the
7 top of the hill and decreasing concentrations in some
8 of the springs that are leaving from the surface, the
9 actual surface springs that eventually will be
10 getting down into the Perkiomen Creek.

11 If this system works well, the
12 EPA will consider expanding the system to go through
13 additional areas on the top of the hill, or even
14 possibly putting additional extraction locations at
15 the downgraded locations in the valley. If we were
16 to do that, we would go through another decision
17 document before that would expand the system. We
18 are looking at pumping this treatment system about 30
19 to 40 gallons a minute. So, we are not expecting to
20 really have a major effect on anybody's drinking
21 water, wells and not going to be water, bedrock, so,
22 people are going to run out of water at their own
23 house. But with a limited scope like this, we can
24 evaluate how this system might work and how we can

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 best expand it to, actually, capture as much of the
3 contamination as we can over time.

4 Okay. Now, the other thing
5 that's important to talk about is the treatment
6 systems. As I said, we put 43 treatment systems on
7 homes that are already out there and built now. Part
8 of this plan includes the fact that when new
9 construction happens in the area, we are going to
10 require that the homeowner, actually, take samples of
11 their wells and put their own filter systems on. The
12 EPA is not going to be paying for these new treatment
13 systems because we cannot continually afford to just
14 span the area and keep going unlimited structure. It
15 will then become the responsibility of the homeowner.
16 And the way we would like to accomplish that is to
17 work with both Washington Township and Hereford
18 Township and have them pass an ordinance that would,
19 one, provide some sort of notification to anybody who
20 might be building in the contaminated areas and to
21 have them get a sample of their well and determine if
22 it meets drinking water standards. And if it
23 doesn't, then, again, it will be the responsibility
24 of the homeowner to provide that treatment for the

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

family.

That map of the site is not an exact map to scale. That map is only to represent an area where if you were to want to build on the property going down the valley and the view close to that circle, this would be an area you would want to be concerned about and you would most likely have to do your own testing on the well when you drill it, just so that you know whether or not you have any kind of problem to worry about in terms of the ground water contamination coming from the property on the site.

EPA will continue to sample the area every six months, and if some of the new wells in this area are within our investigation area, the EPA will sample them and provide each homeowner the results. But, again, with new construction, basically, after February of 2001, this year, we will not be providing homeowners with the filter systems paid for by the EPA. And the reason we chose that date is that's the date we completed installing filter systems in the homes that have been contaminated. We have now turned the program over to

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 the State, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental
3 Protection. It has now maintained the filter systems
4 we have had out there.

5 When the existing home that's
6 been there long enough that we do sample and we find
7 some contamination in their well, the EPA will go
8 back and will install filter systems on the existing
9 homes, and then after a year of maintenance to make
10 sure it's operating properly, that will also be
11 turned over to the State.

12 Now, the other key component
13 here is that the decision we are going to be making
14 this fall includes the fact that these filter systems
15 will, basically, be permanent fixtures through each
16 of the homes. We are not planning to replace it with
17 any other kind of water supply system. So, the
18 filters will be staying and the State will be taking
19 over the maintenance for these systems as long as we
20 have the problem, if we ever expand this system to
21 the point where it, actually, cleans up the ground
22 water and, perhaps, those filter systems come off.
23 But right now, it's a very long-term obligation to
24 maintain those filter systems in each of the homes.

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 Okay. Those are the three main
3 things I want to say. The problem at the site is
4 really ground water contamination. It's an area-wide
5 problem. We have maintained and put in 43 filters in
6 homes currently. If we find existing homes get new
7 problems, we will address those. However, we are not
8 going to be addressing any new construction and it
9 would be the responsibility of the builder, the
10 homeowner to really check their water and supply
11 their own treatment system. And we are hoping to get
12 both townships to work with anybody who's planning on
13 building to enable them to test and treat the water,
14 to keep drinking water at drinking water standards at
15 safe levels.

16 Okay. I'll open it up for
17 questions. I want to make sure you say your name
18 loud enough so she can hear it and record the
19 information.

20 FRAN BURNS: I just want to tell
21 everybody the comment period ends on August 30th. If
22 you received our facts sheet -- and if not, you can
23 get another one over there -- it has the address for
24 Roy so you can send your comments if you think of

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

something after the meeting that you would like to talk to Roy about. You can send the comments to Roy or Lisa Brown, who are both on the facts sheet.

Question here.

MS. EVANS: I wanted to find out if you are doing new construction, can you make recommendations as to what kind of a system you can add to your water system to test for TCE? Is there any other contaminants -- (unintelligible).

ROY SCHROCK: The question was, if you are doing new construction, does the EPA have any kind of recommendation as to the kind of system you would want to put on, a filter system for the house, and I think also where can you get these kind of lab results tested so you would know.

The EPA is now putting in carbon treatment filtration systems. Okay. What we are doing is, actually, having two different carbon tanks, water coming through the first one and then as a backup we have a second one just in case there would be any breakthrough on the first carbon unit. And then, periodically, you would have to replace that carbon inside the units. You don't have to

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 replace the whole unit, just the carbon.

3 As far as laboratories, the EPA
4 doesn't really recommend any specific laboratories,
5 but what you want to do is find a laboratory that,
6 actually, has the capability to volatilize organics.
7 Okay. Those would be the site-related contaminants
8 that we have. I can share with you more specific
9 types of methods that the EPA might use and, perhaps,
10 the State would have some ideas as opposed to
11 whatever you might know that can, actually, do that
12 kind of question for you. Because there are labs
13 within a relatively close area where we could send
14 samples to.

15 DONNA LAMB (ph): My name is
16 Donna Lamb. How long do you let the treatment go
17 before you evaluate the need to expand it or not?
18 How long do you let it sit there?

19 ROY SCHROCK: All right. Long
20 term, what I expect to happen here is we are still
21 going to have to design where we put the wells in and
22 how much we are going to pump out and where we are
23 going to put the treated water that we pump. My
24 first step would be a design stage, but I'm going to

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

say probably that would take about a year. And then we are going to, actually, have to build extraction wells and a treatment system. I'd say another year for that. And then probably another year or two after that before I really can evaluate how it is working. Do we want to expand it and where would I want to do something like that? So, I'm looking at three to five years before I, actually, know if I'm going to expand or not.

Question here?

COLLEEN MALFARE (ph): My name is Collen Malfare. I wanted to know how the heavy concentrations of the contaminants migrate? So, the heavy concentrations move into the not so heavy concentrations. So, if you have a well that doesn't have very much, can you expect that these are going to migrate over time? So, that means that the concentrations that are above us are going to come down no matter what; right?

ROY SCHROCK: Well, there is no doubt that the ground water is, actually, moving in that direction. But you have to remember two things: The disposal activity here occurred probably late

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

'60s, early '70s. So, we have been looking at this contaminated ground water for almost 30 years. And there are homes in this area that we have been sampling since about '83 and their concentrations have stayed pretty stable. They are still above drinking water standards, but they are not increasing year by year. So, yes, the ground water is going to be moving in this direction. I do not expect a dramatic increase in concentrations at this point coming from this point. However, we are going to have to keep sampling every six months to assure us, and you, that those concentrations are not going up dramatically, but it's not moving so quickly that a six-month sampling would not notice. Did I answer that?

COLLEEN MALFARE: Yeah.

ROY SCHROCK: Okay. Question back here?

ED LAMB: My name is Ed Lamb.

If your -- (unintelligible) -- is so concentrated on the top of the hill and your ground water is seeping down the valley, how can you say that it's not going to continue if you have this big puddle of pollution

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 on the top of the hill?

3 ROY SCHROCK: Well, I'm saying
4 it will continue, but we have been looking at a --
5 this disposal occurred about 30 years ago, and I have
6 been sampling in the area since the mid '80s and I
7 have not seen a dramatic increase in an individual
8 homeowner's well. However, we are going to see it
9 move and we will see areas that are increasing.

10 FROM THE FLOOR: Did it
11 dissipate at all?

12 ROY SCHROCK: At this point, I'm
13 going to say now that as this high concentration
14 moves down the valley, it does decrease in
15 concentration as it goes, mainly by dilution. Okay.
16 Your question was?

17 FROM THE FLOOR: I asked if it
18 was dissipating at all.

19 MR. SCHROCK: It does dissipate
20 a little bit but, again, it's relatively stable.
21 Since the mid '80s in terms of the individual
22 homeowners that I have been testing over this period
23 of time, I'm not seeing a dramatic increase in any
24 one person's concentration. I have seen some wells

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 that may have been at two parts per billion go up
3 four parts per billion, but I'm not seeing a two-part
4 billion well go up to 200. I'm not seeing that kind
5 of concentration increase. So, yes, it would have to
6 be dissipating as it's moving through the valley.

7 DAVID STREET: My name is David
8 Street and I have a few questions. As I understand,
9 since this is the first meeting I've attended and,
10 actually, the first time I was aware that there are
11 any meetings concerning this, as I understand it, it
12 does evaporate by itself if the water would be
13 exposed?

14 ROY SCHROCK: It does evaporate,
15 right. And that's why it's, actually -- the water
16 down a tower and evaporate and contaminates out, but
17 they do not evaporate in the bed line.

18 FROM THE FLOOR: Can I ask what
19 the appropriation of funds from this is for this
20 project?

21 ROY SCHROCK: Yearly for the
22 project? Well, again, we've been at this site since
23 '86 and the EPA installed 14 filters earlier and then
24 maintained them up until '99. I don't know if I can

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 really give a yearly quantity, but I can say, you
3 know, they felt we spend, I'd say, \$1 million, and
4 the EPA came back from '89 and estimated about 1,200
5 drums from the pit where they were buried on the
6 farm.

7 FROM THE FLOOR: That remained
8 there in '89?

9 ROY SCHROCK: '92.

10 FROM THE FLOOR: Oh, okay.

11 ROY SCHROCK: And then
12 extricated in '89 -- '98. Excuse me. That was
13 probably about \$2 million. I have been collecting
14 this remedial investigation since '94, and I probably
15 spent close to a million and a half on that.

16 FROM THE FLOOR: Now I'm
17 confused. When was it declared --

18 ROY SCHROCK: '92.

19 FROM THE FLOOR: And when were
20 the barrels removed?

21 ROY SCHROCK: '98.

22 FROM THE FLOOR: What took the
23 government six years to come out?

24 ROY SCHROCK: No. We had to

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 find them. I mean, there were rumors of drums up
3 here and it took us until '96 until I located them
4 and another two years to, actually, get them out of
5 the ground, yes.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: How deep from
7 in the ground?

8 ROY SCHROCK: How deep were the
9 drums?

10 FROM THE FLOOR: Yes.

11 ROY SCHROCK: We got them out
12 with a backhoe. So, 20, 30 feet.

13 FROM THE FLOOR: (Unintelligible
14 question.)

15 ROY SCHROCK: The question was:
16 They wanted to know if the treatment system we are
17 proposing here has been used at any other location.
18 The answer is yes. The air stripping technology,
19 again, was more, like, trickling down on the water
20 fall, evaporate and has been used successfully at a
21 number of different sites. In fact, there is one
22 over in Long Song (ph) Township that has been
23 operating, probably, for the last six, seven years.
24 And it does work effectively.

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 effectively treat, even at that concentration of 200.

3 JIM CRAY: So, what I'm worried
4 about is your theory that the pollution will not
5 expand to increase the general concentration on all
6 these wells. I mean, it doesn't make sense to me.

7 ROY SCHROCK: No. It will
8 expand. It will.

9 JIM CRAY: I have seen it
10 expand.

11 ROY SCHROCK: Are you having
12 trouble hearing in the back? Can you hear? Okay.

13 There is no doubt. There is --
14 ground water is continuing to move and, yes, it will
15 be expanding. But, again, my earlier comment was
16 more for the far reaches that have not really
17 increased that much. You are relatively close to the
18 top of the hill, just right down coming down and,
19 yes, that's where the highest concentrations have
20 been moving. So, we are going to have to keep track
21 of that. And, again, the treatment system you have
22 still effectively treating even a higher
23 concentration than we have seen. So, we are still
24 able to treat that and we are going to have to keep

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 track by monitoring this every six months. I have to
3 look at your results again, but I can't remember in
4 the last four years going from five up to 200. It's
5 been in the hundredths at least in the past five
6 years.

7 JIM CRAY: It's gone up
8 alarmingly.

9 ROY SCHROCK: I'll have to look
10 at that again. The treatment system will work even
11 on those concentrations.

12 Question here?

13 THE FLOOR: Everyone can hear
14 me?

15 ROY SCHROCK: Your name, sir?

16 FROM THE FLOOR: What are you
17 going to do with it after purifying? Are you going
18 to put it back in the aquifer or dump it in the
19 creek?

20 ROY SCHROCK: No. We are
21 looking at the way it's right now, we are looking at
22 either putting it into shallow wells right back into
23 the aquifer. We are looking at some sort of trenches
24 where we can have it percolate right back in and it

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 would be at the top of a hill on the farm not going
3 down.

4 FROM THE FLOOR: Because you
5 realize we have dry seasons sometimes and the water
6 level gets pretty low. And if you put it in the
7 creek, we are up the creek, right?

8 ROY SCHROCK: No.

9 FROM THE FLOOR: Now, another
10 question is: When you transfer a property over to
11 another party, are they going to assume the same
12 privileges as the seller had with the EPA?

13 ROY SCHROCK: The way we have
14 written it, anybody who builds new construction --

15 FROM THE FLOOR: No. I'm
16 talking about the old --

17 ROY SCHROCK: If they transfer
18 the property, they will maintain.

19 FROM THE FLOOR: They will
20 maintain whoever holds it at that particular --

21 ROY SCHROCK: Our obligation is
22 to that resident, that well, that house.

23 FROM THE FLOOR: That's a sore
24 spot and they come down and see the filters and they

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 scare the hell out of them and run away, you know.

3 And that's the only alternative we have. And it's

4 going to be maintained. That's the --

5 ROY SCHROCK: You could have

6 them call me, too, the Realtor.

7 FROM THE FLOOR: I know. 16th

8 and Arch.

9 ROY SCHROCK: Yeah.

10 FROM THE FLOOR: I'm in South

11 Philly. I can get to you real easy. You say it and

12 I'm right there. Okay. But I live up here, too.

13 But are you available for anybody that wants to see

14 it?

15 ROY SCHROCK: If I can make it,

16 yeah. I'll say yeah.

17 FROM THE FLOOR: What's the best

18 way to get in touch with you?

19 ROY SCHROCK: There is some

20 phone numbers on that back sheet and an e-mail

21 address on the back sheet. I'll make sure you get

22 one of those right now.

23 FROM THE FLOOR: Okay. That

24 would be fine. If I think of something else --

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 ROY SCHROCK: That's fine.

3 Question back here?

4 FROM THE FLOOR: The carbon
5 systems that you want to maintain, at what levels are
6 the carbon systems that you have installed not
7 affected?

8 ROY SCHROCK: It's not certain
9 that determines effectiveness. What happens is the
10 carbon, actually, gets used up. Okay. So, it
11 absorbs enough TCE. Therefore, it allows us to pass
12 through. Our systems, actually, have two units. So,
13 that if it passes through the first one, we have a
14 second one as a protection. In a new system, what we
15 did, and will continue to do, is sample that system
16 in between the two carbon filters to determine how
17 long that first carbon system lasts, depending on the
18 concentration. There is a way to calculate,
19 depending on the concentration and the amount of
20 carbon, how long it should last, but any new system
21 we would be sampling it once a month for the first
22 year, just to make sure we have a handle on it, how
23 quickly it might pass. Basically, though, we are
24 sizing them to last a year. Again, it depends on

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 concentration and how quickly it moves through the
3 first.

4 FROM THE FLOOR: Water coming --

5 ROY SCHROCK: I'm sorry, sir.

6 Could you --

7 FROM THE FLOOR: The water that
8 comes out of the system, what levels is the
9 concentration in that water?

10 ROY SCHROCK: The non-detectable
11 for the TCE. For all the organics we would take out.
12 Okay. It does not take out. It may help some of the
13 metals, but it's not designed to, actually, remove
14 the metals. But in terms of the organic, it's stuff
15 that was disposed of at the site. We will take out
16 the organic compounds.

17 Question over here.

18 FROM THE FLOOR: My name is --
19 (unintelligible). I live on Dale Road, but I'm in
20 the process of building my house on Dale Road. And
21 my question is: The system that you are putting in,
22 that you have put in, I should say -- I apologize
23 because I missed the beginning of the meeting, there
24 was some sort of a cutoff date for when you will not

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 continue to put your system on to monitor. What is
3 that date?

4 ROY SCHROCK: February 2001.

5 FROM THE FLOOR: That you had to
6 have your home built already or have started with the
7 building?

8 ROY SCHROCK: Started.

9 FROM THE FLOOR: So, if I have a
10 building permit as of November, once I finish, I will
11 still get a system, if needed?

12 ROY SCHROCK: That would be my
13 expectation. There is the proposed plan over there.

14 FROM THE FLOOR: That would be
15 2000.

16 ROY SCHROCK: Construction was
17 started before 2001. Not completed, but started.

18 Question here?

19 FROM THE FLOOR:

20 (Unintelligible) -- telling us about something that
21 has already happened.

22 ROY SCHROCK: That was the point
23 we turned the filter systems over to the State. We
24 completed our construction of installing filters.

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

So, any home that was started before that will be -- it's not an arbitrary date. There is a reason for that. That's when we finish the installation of the existing homes and turn that maintenance over to the state.

Question here?

CURTIS REEDER (ph): Yes, I have several. Washington Township. My first question is: You said you found the source of the problem, which was on Crossley Farms. Did you remove all of the source or do you think there is another source possibly?

ROY SCHROCK: All right. What we removed was one of the sources, which was the drums. There is still a continuing source that's already in the back of the bedrock. This plan is to try and pump that existing source that's still there, pump that out and decrease.

CURTIS REEDER: The source, are we referring to the source as leakage possibly from those drums that you removed, or is there another site?

ROY SCHROCK: This is where I

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 believe the drums were first placed. The drums are
3 not there any more. They were placed right on the
4 bedrock. They leaked into the actual bedrock. So,
5 there is still a source in the bedrock.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: (Unintelligible).

7 ROY SCHROCK: No. It's,
8 actually, a little further east and south, but it's
9 right next to the quarry.

10 FROM THE FLOOR: Would you say
11 or do you know whether it extends far south enough to
12 Old Route 100, which is right out here at Forgedale
13 Road?

14 ROY SCHROCK: The furthest
15 detection we have seen from the site is at --
16 (unintelligible) -- Mill Road, which is not that far
17 from the Old Route 100. I can say we did take a
18 sample of the spring down on Old Route 100 several
19 years ago and that was clean in terms of contaminants
20 on the site.

21 FROM THE FLOOR: No TCEs found?

22 ROY SCHROCK: Not at the time,
23 but that was about five years ago.

24 FROM THE FLOOR: Now, how about

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 the valley water sheds, where the valley gets its
3 water? I understand they have a striping system on
4 their water.

5 ROY SCHROCK: Yes.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: Is it for the
7 same reasons, for the same TCEs we are talking about?

8 ROY SCHROCK: Yes. Same
9 kind --

10 FROM THE FLOOR: Could it be
11 from the same source?

12 ROY SCHROCK: It's not from the
13 same location. We believe that they both came from
14 the same facility.

15 FROM THE FLOOR: Same facility,
16 but not the same site?

17 ROY SCHROCK: Different disposal
18 locations.

19 Question? This gentlemen back
20 here?

21 FROM THE FLOOR: (Unintelligible
22 question.)

23 ROY SCHROCK: Are you talking
24 about the sewage from the disposal on the property

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 farm site or a different location?

3 FROM THE FLOOR: No.

4 ROY SCHROCK: On the property?

5 The question is: There is -- the township that is
6 disposing of sewer sludge at the Crossley Farm site,
7 and he thinks since we are spending all this money to
8 clean up the ground water, can he stop them from
9 disposing the sewage.

10 We have looked at analytic
11 results from the sewage sludge and we have looked at
12 the analytic results from the township sewage sludge,
13 and it's not contributing to the organic
14 contamination.

15 FROM THE FLOOR: (Unintelligible
16 question).

17 ROY SCHROCK: Well, it will and
18 I'm not going to change -- it will add some of the
19 metals, but that is not the same as the organic TCE
20 that we are trying to clean up. So, it's a different
21 compound and the same metals that you would be
22 concerned about going up through, but I have to admit
23 we did look at the evaluated soil samples from the
24 farm and what if it gets into the -- (unintelligible)

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

1
2 what if it gets into the cow, what if it gets into
3 the cow's milk. And we can assure you that the
4 uptake from the farm soil through the plants into the
5 cows is not a health risk for anybody eating the cows
6 or drinking the milk. Okay. They even looked at the
7 different methods.

8 So, that is a pathway. It's
9 complicated to explain it, but I can tell you we did
10 look at it. But, again, the sewage -- disposal of
11 sewage sludge is more. There is a state program that
12 oversees that, land farming I think the word they
13 call it. And they are, actually, permitted to do
14 this at the site and it does not contribute to the
15 ground water problem that I'm trying to clean up.

16 FROM THE FLOOR: Does it cause a
17 ground water problem?

18 ROY SCHROCK: No. No ground
19 water problem. There is a natural absorbing lead,
20 but it's not chrome. It's not disposal activity and
21 it's chrome land farm activity. It's a natural
22 occurring compound.

23 We have a question here.

24 JAMES ARMAND (ph): My name is

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 James Armand and I was wondering how long this first
3 stage of this plan is going to last?

4 ROY SCHROCK: I think what I'd
5 like to see is by the time we get it constructed and
6 operating a couple years, I'd say within five years
7 from now we would be at the point where we can
8 evaluate how this works, is it doing what we want, do
9 we need to make modifications, maybe expand. But I
10 think I'm looking at five years before I have a
11 handle on how I would expand it if it's working the
12 way I want it to. But, again, there are two factors:
13 Not only the concentration at the top of the hill,
14 it's the effect on the springs. I have surface
15 springs down in the valley. Some of them make
16 concentrations of about 200 parts per billion, and
17 I'd like to see those lower because that, ultimately,
18 will be going into the creek. Even though the creek
19 is still safe, that's the key factor in my evaluation
20 of how this system works.

21 Question over here first?

22 FROM THE FLOOR: Are you people
23 committed to match the municipal rating on five
24 percent? And if you can't meet it, are we going to

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 drink maybe 10, 20 percent, in the future, parts per
3 billion?

4 ROY SCHROCK: Yes. We have an
5 obligation to meet the drinking water standards.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: Do you think
7 that's possible after all these years?

8 ROY SCHROCK: Oh, yeah. Is it
9 possible to clean the ground water out from that?

10 FROM THE FLOOR: Yeah. I mean,
11 after --

12 FROM THE FLOOR: Is that your
13 criteria for success?

14 ROY SCHROCK: That's the
15 remedial --

16 FROM THE FLOOR: That's what we
17 drink in Philadelphia.

18 ROY SCHROCK: Yes. It is the
19 goals. Do I think that --

20 FROM THE FLOOR: Can you meet
21 that commitment? It's going to be a real tough one.

22 FROM THE FLOOR: And are you
23 going to leave us if you can't?

24 ROY SCHROCK: Well, again, any

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 change that the agency makes is going to have to go
3 through a decision document. And if they are going
4 to do something like that, they would have to come
5 back.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: So, in other
7 words, you have got it between a rock and a hard
8 place in the aquifer.

9 ROY SCHROCK: We are going to
10 make every attempt we can to clean it up to those
11 drinking water standards.

12 FROM THE FLOOR: I hope so.

13 ROY SCHROCK: It's very clear
14 that's our goal.

15 CURTIS REEDER: Curt Reeder
16 again.

17 Number one: What township was
18 the gentlemen referring to when he's talking about
19 the sewage disposal?

20 ROY SCHROCK: Where is the
21 sewage?

22 FROM THE FLOOR: Upper Hanover.

23 What is going to happen, they
24 want to build a plant and the story is they want to

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 bring the sewage -- (unintelligible) -- there. So,
3 Upper Hanover is going to be hauling more. So,
4 that's why I'm spending all this money --

5 CURTIS REEDER: You mentioned
6 two sources of getting rid of the contaminants.
7 Number one: Striping system, which is aerate the
8 water, like the water falls, and dissipating it into
9 the air.

10 ROY SCHROCK: You would have to
11 capture the --

12 CURTIS REEDER: And are you
13 doing this currently at those 43 homes or just on top
14 of the hill?

15 ROY SCHROCK: No. The 43 homes
16 have the straight carbon, runs straight through.
17 There is no vapors getting out.

18 CURTIS REEDER: And how long
19 does that carbon last, or haven't you found that out
20 yet?

21 ROY SCHROCK: In the homes?

22 CURTIS REEDER: In the homes.

23 ROY SCHROCK: Most of them last
24 a full year. I think out of the 43, there has only

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 been four that I have had to replace the carbons.
3 They are sized big enough to handle this kind of
4 contamination. But, again, the higher the
5 concentration, you have to keep track.

6 KURTIS REEDER: The EPA is
7 paying for that, too?

8 ROY SCHROCK: We put the systems
9 in and we change the carbon at the first of the year,
10 and now it's the EPA's responsibility. And they just
11 completed a six-month sampling for those homeowners.

12 KURTIS REEDER: Thank you.

13 ROY SCHROCK: Is there a
14 question back here?

15 FROM THE FLOOR: How about
16 accountability? Somebody put the drums there. Are
17 you aware of that company or companies? Is there any
18 accountability who let them put them there?

19 ROY SCHROCK: The way the law
20 is, anybody who disposed of at the site or owned the
21 site at the time of disposal is responsible. The law
22 is very, very strong on those issues. What we have
23 here is a location where we believe they came from,
24 which is the valley. They went through a couple

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

transfers and eventually they went back. The current owner who sold that property is called Tem Pak (ph). We are going after them to recover some money. However, that property is the only asset that Tem Pak has, which is sold. And maybe we'll get \$500,000 or \$600,000. It's certainly not -- but we are going after them.

FROM THE FLOOR: How are the farm owners --

ROY SCHROCK: The owners of the farm -- what we are going to be doing there, we are going to be working with them, not trying to force anybody out of their home or anything like that. We are looking at whenever that property is, actually, sold or transferred to somebody else, EPA will negotiate with the sellers and the buyers to get some portion of the sale to recovery. But, again, we are really not looking at enough to really pay for the kind of clean up that we are looking at. So, the EPA is going to be taking the money out of the Superfund to pay for the clean up, but we are pursuing any and all responsible parties. We just don't have any large companies with a lot of money to go out of it

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 here.

3 Question?

4 FLORENCE HETRICK (ph): Florence
5 Hetrick.

6 ROY SCHROCK: You have to speak
7 up a little.

8 FLORENCE HETRICK: I want to
9 know about the contaminated springs. Are they going
10 to be marked so that people will be aware of them?
11 Such as on Huffs Church Road, there are plenty of
12 springs coming out. People fill jugs every day.
13 Should the township post these that they are
14 contaminated?

15 ROY SCHROCK: There are four
16 springs that I'm worried about. Three of them are
17 very close to the top of the hill or back in the
18 farms. They are not really readily accessible to
19 anybody walking along. The one that is the most
20 concern is, actually, on the creek, but it's in the
21 back yard of two private residences and nobody has
22 really been taking their spring water from that
23 location.

24 Now, we did not sample

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

1
2 absolutely every spring on the valley. So, if
3 somebody has a specific location, I might be able to
4 track down which spring is closest and, at least, let
5 me know what we found in that vicinity. But I can
6 show you on a map the general extent of where those
7 springs somebody might be worried about. And I just
8 don't know exactly where people are.

9 This gentleman here?

10 ED (unintelligible): My name is
11 Ed (unintelligible). I live on Huffs Church Road.
12 You have had a second (unintelligible) along Huffs
13 Church Road. What is the concern and what are we
14 finding in those wells along Huffs Church Road? I am
15 surrounded by three neighbors who have wells or
16 filter system. I sit in the middle of them. I do
17 not have a filter system.

18 ROY SCHROCK: Okay. The
19 contamination you see in that Huffs Church area is
20 the same kind of organic compounds that we see on the
21 farm. I cannot explain exactly how the ground water
22 gets about from the top of the hill to there, but
23 when you are dealing with bedrock, it could be moving
24 along back that I just identified. In that

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

particular location, all of the people who have filter systems, they were put on because we had at least the detection of the contamination coming on the site, but they are all, actually, below drinking water standards. They are below the five parts per billion. As far as your particular well, every well is dependent on its location and the fracture that it might be in. You did have, like you said, a neighboring neighbor where one is located with a well might be 70 feet. You might be at 80 feet, but you could be a whole different fracture.

Question back here?

FROM THE FLOOR: You are talking about springs. I don't have a spring on my property, but I do have the creek running right along the back of my property and I don't even know what TCEs are. I have no idea if they are dangerous to animals as opposed to just people, but my dogs are in the creek all the time. Has that water ever been tested? I have never seen anybody test it.

ROY SCHROCK: We have tested all along the creek going up and down the valley. And, again, there is really only one location that I have

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 any concern for. Those homeowners are aware of it
3 and, again, it's in the back. It's not --
4 somebody --

5 FROM THE FLOOR: It doesn't flow
6 down the creek? The creek is coming up above and
7 flowing down right through my property.

8 ROY SCHROCK: You are also
9 further up in the valley where the concentrations
10 coming in are very little.

11 FROM THE FLOOR: Where is the
12 biggest concentration coming in at? Because I don't
13 know. I'm smack off Dale Road right here.

14 ROY SCHROCK: Highest
15 concentration is, actually, at the top of the hill.
16 I do have a map up here. I can show you on the map.
17 If you want to go over that, feel free to come up. I
18 can point it out to you exactly where it is. We have
19 done other samples along the creek that you can
20 figure out which one is closest to your home. Okay.

21 Question here?

22 FROM THE FLOOR: My name Dave is
23 (unintelligible). Dale Road. My property has been
24 there for 150 years. My family has had it. And my

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 question is: There are rumors about the clean up
3 about three years ago and that has something to do
4 with the TCE?

5 ROY SCHROCK: Actually, the TCE,
6 a different clean. They are more --

7 FROM THE FLOOR: A lot of people
8 saying --

9 ROY SCHROCK: I can tell you
10 that back in the '80s when they started looking into
11 that, that's when we first found out about TCE.
12 That investigation helped us find some, but it's not
13 a cause.

14 Question here?

15 CONRAD MALFARE (ph): My name is
16 Conrad Malfare and I have a question. I just wanted
17 to make a comment. Berks County, not --

18 ROY SCHROCK: Facts sheet says
19 Bucks. Should say Berks. Sorry.

20 Is there another question in the
21 back?

22 ROY SCHROCK: The facts sheet
23 actually said Bucks County incorrectly. It should
24 say Berks County.

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 FROM THE FLOOR: I have a
3 question. Ihlenfeld. My question is there were
4 rumors years ago people in the trailer park outside
5 church began to -- (unintelligible) -- and that's how
6 this came about. Is that just a rumor or have there
7 been factual illness and sicknesses?

8 ROY SCHROCK: The trailer park
9 was one of the first locations where we found back in
10 '83. And they are, actually, a public water supply
11 and they have been treating the water throughout the
12 whole time since they found it there. Now, they are,
13 actually, included in my program now. We are
14 applying the carbon, their treatment. So, the ground
15 water is treated, the drinking water standards. If
16 there is really any sickness there, I'm not
17 completely aware of it. I can tell you that the EPA
18 or (unintelligible) -- have a register of people who
19 have lived in the area and have been exposed to the
20 TCE contaminated ground water. And until we put
21 filter systems in, so there is an investigation of
22 people who may be affected by TCE, I don't really
23 know who they are. I don't know if --

24 FROM THE FLOOR: Is there a way

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 we could find out?

3 ROY SCHROCK: No. Individuals
4 are pretty much going to be protected. They are just
5 gathering for the long term. This compound, though,
6 does have effect on people. So, I don't even have
7 access to people who are sick.

8 FROM THE FLOOR: My other
9 question: There is a trailer on top of the hill
10 right now. How much bigger would this facility be
11 compared to the size of the trailer up on Blackhead?

12 ROY SCHROCK: The trailer is an
13 EPA trailer, by the way. How much bigger would the
14 treatment facility be than the trailer? About the
15 same size.

16 FROM THE FLOOR: About the same
17 size. Towers may be a little bit taller?

18 ROY SCHROCK: About the same
19 size but the tower will be taller, but it's going to
20 be tucked all the way back at the back site of that
21 property.

22 FROM THE FLOOR: You said there
23 is another facility like that?

24 ROY SCHROCK: Yeah. There is

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 another site. It's right on -- the name of the road
3 escapes me. Walker. It's right off of Walker.

4 FROM THE FLOOR: Why do they
5 have the same facility?

6 ROY SCHROCK: Well, they had a
7 ground water contamination problem that started -- it
8 was, actually, a known site before. It's a different
9 compound, but it's, basically, the same kind of
10 solvent and there weren't as many homes as affected
11 there. And right now the residential wells are
12 clean. Pushed it out or lowered concentrations.
13 They have been pumping since probably about '92, '93.
14 It's still operating, too.

15 Question here? This gentleman
16 here.

17 JACK ROMIG: Jack Romig,
18 R-o-m-i-g. Are you confident that you found all the
19 drums? And if so, what makes you so?

20 ROY SCHROCK: Yeah. We are very
21 confident we found all the drums. There are five
22 areas where we thought there might have been a
23 disposal occurred. We investigated each of those by
24 not only looking at metal surveys to see if there is

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

1 anything with leaks that might come up. We have gone
2 through historical photos. Anything that looks like
3 it might have been a disturbed area. We have looked
4 at it in terms of geophysics, meaning the metal
5 content and the soil samples, or even this kind of
6 compound, actually, evaporates from the dirt. You
7 take their sample out of the dirt. But I'm,
8 basically, very confident we found all the locations
9 on the farm.
10

11 FROM THE FLOOR: How much was
12 the farmer paid to have his land used as a dump?

13 ROY SCHROCK: I don't know. I
14 honestly don't know. This was done -- the guy who
15 ran the farm at the time has been dead ever since I
16 have been at the site. So, I really don't know.

17 Question here?

18 FROM THE FLOOR: That brings
19 about a bunch of questions, actually. What recourse
20 do those individuals that you have not notified, buy
21 filters for, for those people who have one property
22 with the intention of building a house in that area,
23 what recourse do we have now we are going to sell our
24 property at less value because the notification will

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 now occur to the next person, although it never occur
3 to me and the cutoff dates of history and was never
4 put to me. My tax bill comes every year, so I get
5 that. How does that work?

6 ROY SCHROCK: Again, EPA just
7 has to make a decision at some point. We are not
8 going to put it on --

9 FROM THE FLOOR: What recourse
10 do I have? I'm not concerned about your -- I don't
11 know how much money you are getting, so I'm sure you
12 are funded quite well.

13 ROY SCHROCK: Basically, I got
14 in touch with one of my lawyers and you can talk to
15 them about it. I cannot get into any kind of a legal
16 answer as to what the recourse might be, but I would
17 be interested in getting your name and having my
18 attorney, at least, talk to you about what happened
19 in your case, and what might be appropriate. I
20 honestly can't do it here.

21 FROM THE FLOOR: Okay.

22 ROY SCHROCK: I'll get somebody
23 to answer that. After the meeting, just make a point
24 of coming up and we'll get your name.

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 FROM THE FLOOR: The program
3 turned over to the state, are they going to be held
4 at the -- (unintelligible).

5 ROY SCHROCK: Right now they are
6 sampling homes every six months. I anticipate that
7 at some point they are going to realize some of these
8 homes will not use the amount of carbon in a year.
9 So, they may choose to back off for a year. The EPA
10 is going to continue sampling your well every six
11 months. So, if the concentration in the well goes
12 up, then we may have to go back and re-trigger some
13 kind of filter system, but the EPA will continue to
14 sample every six months.

15 Gentleman back here?

16 JOE HETRICK: Joe Hetrick again.
17 You said that you installed these carbon filter
18 systems in 43 homes. What is the average cost of
19 this system?

20 ROY SCHROCK: The average cost
21 of the system we put in is about \$4,000.

22 FROM THE FLOOR: That's what a
23 homeowner would have to pay a contractor to install
24 the system?

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 ROY SCHROCK: That's what we
3 were paying. They are very large systems. They are
4 built to last a lot longer.

5 FROM THE FLOOR: Couple hundred
6 years?

7 ROY SCHROCK: Well, we are
8 looking at bringing the concentrations out for at
9 least a full year before we are thinking about
10 changing the carbon.

11 FROM THE FLOOR: If you had an
12 inadequate pumping system well near your house and
13 you put these filters in and it doesn't do the job
14 properly, who bears the expense, the homeowner or
15 does the EPA help them out a little bit by putting
16 another maybe --

17 FROM THE FLOOR: Our well has
18 lost prime all the time since you put the filter in.

19 FROM THE FLOOR: It's not one of
20 them motors that goes down in the water. Projection
21 pump, whatever you call it.

22 FROM THE FLOOR: We don't have
23 an in the ground one. We have a vertical or
24 horizontal pump.

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 FROM THE FLOOR: Do we have any
3 recourse there?

4 ROY SCHROCK: No. The EPA is
5 not going to re-drill your well and put --

6 FROM THE FLOOR: Not re-drill,
7 just put an immersion pump. I think that's more
8 efficient.

9 FROM THE FLOOR: So we don't
10 have to bear that cost.

11 ROY SCHROCK: Whatever comes out
12 of the --

13 FROM THE FLOOR: It was fine
14 before that.

15 ROY SCHROCK: Well, we can work
16 with Jim Steel to see if there is something that the
17 pressure is changing it. There might be a specific
18 component. We work with it and try and figure it
19 out, but I have to go back to Jim Steel, who's
20 available to us, to think about this.

21 FROM THE FLOOR: I used to go
22 from 20 to 40 pounds, and now I go from 30 to 60.

23 ROY SCHROCK: Right.

24 FROM THE FLOOR: Because that

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

thing is -- you know what I mean? It takes that much to run it through.

ROY SCHROCK: I'll talk to you guys. If there is something you can think of, we can build on the system. I, actually, had them in here at the 5:00 meeting.

FROM THE FLOOR: Why has the EPA decided, after all these years, to do something? And what criteria do you use, first of all, to start action? And, second of all, what is your criteria for the plan you selected? Why is the plan you selected the best, in your opinion?

ROY SCHROCK: The way the EPA selects sites is we look at the evaluation.

FROM THE FLOOR: You have nine alternatives.

ROY SCHROCK: All right. I'll get to that one then. What we are doing is looking at those different alternatives and making a decision. Why do we think this one is the best? Because we think we need to take that time to start off slow, take out the highest concentrations and allow ourselves the flexibility to expand it as we go

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 over time, if we think that's the best thing to do.
3 I don't want to go put in 400 wells on top of a hill,
4 pull out all the water and have five or ten, fifty
5 homeowners no longer have water in their wells. I
6 think we need to try and start off slow.

7 Now, because I have filter
8 systems on anybody's home that's affected, I know I'm
9 at least protecting the people. So, I do want to
10 take the steps, start off small and build it as I
11 learn more about how that system works, how
12 effectively I can capture everything. To be honest,
13 it's such a big three miles or two and a half miles
14 long, I cannot, as my first initial step, try and say
15 I'm going to clean up everything. I need to start
16 somewhere and increase as I go. Does that make
17 sense?

18 FROM THE FLOOR: What is the
19 cost containment? I mean, since you made a decision
20 not to restrict the installation of these filtering
21 systems, you say, well, now we need to contain costs.

22 ROY SCHROCK: Well, there is a
23 cost containment element. That's part of the
24 evaluation criteria we use here. Again, I still

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 think it's the best approach at this site. We start
3 off small, go after the hot spot and to increase it
4 as we learn more about how effective it is.

5 FROM THE FLOOR: And when you
6 decide it's not effective then -- I mean, if you
7 decide after five years that this particular approach
8 isn't effective, what do you do next? Go to
9 alternative eight or nine?

10 ROY SCHROCK: We have to come
11 back with another decision document and make that
12 decision.

13 FROM THE FLOOR: Why did you put
14 a filtering system in the Crossley Dairy Farms? They
15 are the ones that caused the trouble and now you put
16 a filter system. Is that to protect your interests.

17 ROY SCHROCK: No. They had
18 concentrations high enough and they were affected by
19 the disposal at the site. They met our criteria from
20 the very beginning.

21 FROM THE FLOOR: They have a
22 pretty big one in there. He has a lot of cows.

23 ROY SCHROCK: He has a dairy
24 farm there.

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 FROM THE FLOOR: I wish they
3 would do that for somebody else some time.

4 ROY SCHROCK: Well, we did it
5 for the trailer park. We put carbon into them and
6 that's much bigger.

7 FROM THE FLOOR: They didn't
8 cause the problem.

9 FRAN BURNS: Roy, we have
10 another question.

11 FROM THE FLOOR: Would you
12 explain what the health effects of TCE are?

13 ROY SCHROCK: I have been
14 waiting for that question.

15 NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA: The health
16 affects TCE, TCE affects central air system. So,
17 when you are initially exposed, you feel a little
18 dizzy, nauseous. Your stomach may not feel too good.
19 If you are exposed to high levels, you may even be
20 unconscious. That's not the situation here. What we
21 are more worried about here is the effects of TCE.
22 Most of the effects are liver and kidney. The reason
23 for that is because the liver and the kidney are
24 detoxifying organs in our body. They are the ones

CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

1 that are going to get hit right away. There are
2 other organs that are also affected. Effects the
3 endocrine system. There has been reports of increase
4 in testicular cancer, increase in cervical cancer.
5 There are other reports that say that people that
6 have diabetes are at increased risk for any of these
7 cancers.
8

9 From a prenatal point of view,
10 we are concerned about miscarriages. We are also
11 concerned about having birth defects. Some of the
12 birth defects that they are now seeing is
13 malformation. So, in a nutshell, that's pretty much
14 what the effects of TCE are.

15 FROM THE FLOOR: We have those
16 in this area because of this farm?

17 NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA: (Unintelligible)
18 -- is running that study, and I don't have access to
19 that information.

20 FROM THE FLOOR: Shouldn't you
21 have access? We know of two men who have died of
22 cancer, some kind of --

23 NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA: It doesn't
24 mean -- it doesn't mean that you can't go to --

1 CROSSLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 FROM THE FLOOR: How do we do
3 that?

4 NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA: The best
5 way is to get in contact with ATS if they had
6 questions like how many people in the area have had
7 liver cancer, kidney cancer.

8 FROM THE FLOOR: What is ATS?

9 NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA: Agency for
10 Toxic Substances.

11 GREG CRYSTALL: It's a branch of
12 the Department of Health, U.S. Health.

13 FROM THE FLOOR: I have one
14 question for our toxicologist. I think you covered
15 the issues concerning ingestion. What about
16 inhalation?

17 NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA: The --

18 FROM THE FLOOR: I mean, if I
19 inhale and ingest them --

20 NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA: (Unintelligible).

21 (Court reporter requested
22 numerous times that the speaker and audience members
23 speak louder and this request was ignored.)

24 NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA: Toxicology

1 CROSSLY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 effects are for both oral inhalation, the ones I just
3 mentioned to him.

4 FROM THE FLOOR: So, they are
5 cumulative. If I drink the water and take a
6 shower --

7 NANCY RIOS JAFOLLA: For cancer
8 they are.

9 ROY SCHROCK: Question here?

10 FROM THE FLOOR: I was told by
11 Berks County Officials --

12 ROY SCHROCK: When you ask your
13 question, try to speak up. We are having a hard time
14 hearing.

15 FROM THE FLOOR: I was told by
16 Berks County Officials if you drank -- (unintelligible)
17 -- if you are drinking a can of soda, more TCE in
18 your system than the amount of water that you
19 drank --

20 ROY SCHROCK: I guess my
21 response to that is you may want to switch to a
22 different can of soda. I'm not being facetious.
23 There may be some truth in what you are saying.

24 FROM THE FLOOR: I was told the

1 CROSSLY FARM SUPERFUND SITE

2 same thing.

3 ROY SCHROCK: Question back here

4 and then we'll --

5 - - -

6 (Rest of hearing was completely
7 unintelligible upon numerous requests to speakers to
8 have audience members come closer and speak louder
9 for court reporter.)

10 - - -

11 (Proceedings were concluded at
12 8:40 p.m.)

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24